

(12) PATENT  
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. AU 199741018 B2  
(10) Patent No. 728849

(54) Title  
A vent valve apparatus

(51)<sup>6</sup> International Patent Classification(s)  
A61M 016/20

(21) Application No: 199741018

(22) Application Date: 1997 .10 .15

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number (32) Date  
P03017 1996 .10 .16

(33) Country  
AU

(43) Publication Date : 1998 .04 .30

(43) Publication Journal Date : 1998 .04 .30

(44) Accepted Journal Date : 2001 .01 .18

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# ABSTRACT

A vent valve apparatus (10) for use with a system for supplying breathable gas pressurised above atmospheric pressure to a human or animal. The apparatus (10) includes a gas washout vent (15), a vent valve (18) adapted to progressively restrict the flow area of the washout vent (15), and a pressure sensitive vent valve control means (20,22,23). The control means is adapted to progressively cause the vent valve (18) to restrict the flow area of the gas washout vent (15) in response to increases in the pressure of the gas supply, thereby substantially regulating the volumetric flow of gas and/or CO<sub>2</sub> gas through the washout vent (15) over a range of gas supply pressures.

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AUSTRALIA

PATENTS ACT 1990

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

FOR A STANDARD PATENT

ORIGINAL

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Invention Title: A Vent Valve Apparatus

**ASSOCIATED PROVISIONAL APPLICATION DETAILS**

[31] Application No(s)  
P03017

[33] Country  
AU

[32] Application Date  
16 October 1996

The following statement is a full description of this invention,  
including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

## A VENT VALVE APPARATUS

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a vent valve apparatus for use with a system for supplying breathable gas pressurised above atmospheric pressure to a human or animal.

The invention has been developed primarily for use in controlling the venting of washout gas in a continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) gas delivery systems used, for example, in the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and similar sleep disordered breathing conditions. The invention may also be used in conjunction with suitable mask and gas delivery system for the application of assisted ventilation treatment.

The term "mask" is herein intended to include face masks, nose masks, mouth masks, appendages in the vicinity of any of these masks and the like.

### Background of the Invention

Treatment of OSA by CPAP flow generator systems involves the continuous delivery of air (or breathable gas) pressurised above atmospheric pressure to a patient's airways via a conduit and a mask. CPAP pressures of 4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O to 22 cm H<sub>2</sub>O are typically used for treatment of sleep disordered breathing due to OSA and/or central apnea, depending on patient requirements.

Treatment pressures for assisted ventilation can range up to 32 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and beyond, depending on patient requirements.

For either the treatment of OSA or the application of assisted ventilation, the pressure of the gas delivered to patients can be constant level, bi-level (in synchronism with patient inspiration and expiration) or autosetting in level. Throughout this specification the reference to CPAP is intended to incorporate a reference to any one of, or combinations of, these forms of pressure delivery.

The prior art method for providing CPAP treatment includes a vent for gas washout of the gas flow. The vent is normally located at or near the mask or in the gas delivery conduit. The flow of gas through the vent is essential for removal of exhaled gases from the breathing circuit. Adequate gas washout is achieved by selecting a vent size and configuration that will allow a minimum safe gas flow at the lowest operating CPAP pressure, which, typically can be as low as, around 4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O for adults and 2 cm H<sub>2</sub>O in paediatric applications.

Existing vent configurations include single or multiple holes, foam diffusers, slots and combinations thereof. A reference herein to a vent may be understood to include a reference to one or more holes, foam diffusers, slots or any combination of them.

The flow of gas from the gas delivery system through the vent to atmosphere creates noise as the delivered gas, and upon expiration the patient expired gas including

CO<sub>2</sub>, passes through the vent. Increasing CPAP pressure results in more gas passing through the vent which in turn creates more noise. Existing prior art vents produce excessive noise when CPAP pressures are raised above about 4 cm H<sub>2</sub>O. This noise can adversely affect patient and bed-partner comfort. Existing vents are also inefficient as they allow more gas through the vent than is required for adequate exhaust gas washout and thereby require the flow generator to provide more flow than is necessary in order to maintain the required treatment pressure. Further, where treatment gas is being supplied, such as oxygen, surplus treatment gas is vented and thereby wasted unnecessarily. A similar waste occurs where the supplied gas is humidified.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome or at least ameliorate one or more of these deficiencies of the prior art.

#### Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, the invention provides a vent valve apparatus for use with a system for supplying breathable gas pressurised above atmospheric pressure to a human or animal, the apparatus includes a gas washout vent defined by an orifice having the shape of an outwardly diverging truncated cone, a vent valve having the shape of a cone shaped plug substantially complimentary to the shape of the washout vent, the vent valve adapted to progressively restrict the flow area of the washout vent, and a pressure sensitive vent valve control means adapted to progressively cause said vent valve to restrict the flow area of the gas washout vent in response to increases in the pressure of the gas supply, thereby substantially regulating the volumetric flow of gas and/or CO<sub>2</sub> gas through the washout vent over a range of gas supply pressures.

Preferably, the system supplies breathable gas to a human patient.

The breathable gas is desirably air.

The rim of the cone shaped orifice preferably acts as a valve seat for the cone shaped plug.

Desirably, the pressure sensitive vent valve control means includes an elastic diaphragm connected to the vent valve such that displacement of the diaphragm results in displacement of the vent valve. In an embodiment, the diaphragm is produced from a rubber or other elastic diaphragm stretched over a circular orifice. The vent valve is preferably connected to the rubber by a connection means that allows for the stroke of the vent valve to be adjusted.

The vent valve is desirably attached to the centre of the rubber diaphragm by a connection means such as a rod, the rod being operatively connected to both the vent valve and the diaphragm.

In a preferred embodiment, the vent valve and diaphragm are directly connected by the rod. The rod is preferably rigid, such that movement of the diaphragm is directly proportional to the movement of the vent valve.



In another embodiment, the connection means include a lever assembly connecting the vent valve to the diaphragm so as to permit differing ratios of movement and mechanical advantage of the vent valve relative to the diaphragm.

Such an assembly can include a tension means that opposes the movement of the diaphragm caused by increasing gas supply pressure so as to bias the vent valve to a position where the flow area of the orifice is maximised.

It will be understood that the orifice covered by the diaphragm need not be circular and can be any convenient shape.

In one preferred configuration, the vent valve apparatus is provided in a branch connection from a mask. In another preferred configuration, the vent valve apparatus is provided in an air supply conduit substantially adjacent the mask.

In a further embodiment, the vent valve apparatus includes an aerodynamic member such as an aerofoil or wing. The member is disposed in the air supply conduit by a biased pivot mechanism and has an axis of rotation transverse to the direction of gas flow. Gas passing through the conduit causes the aerodynamic member to generate lift and to be rotatably displaced in proportion to the velocity of the gas flowing through the conduit. As the gas velocity increases the aerodynamic member produces increase lift and the resulting rotational displacement is transmitted to the vent valve which restricts the flow area of the washout vent. The vent valve is preferably biased open to a maximum washout vent flow area by a tension means such as a spring.

In a further preferred embodiment an aerodynamic member is suspended in a branch of the conduit and adapted for rotation about an axis transverse to the branch. Rotation around the axis is in response to the gas flow, which is proportional to the pressure in the conduit. The member is connected to the vent valve such that as the pressure in the conduit increases the rotational displacement of the aerodynamic member causes corresponding movement of the vent valve, resulting in a reduction of the flow area of the washout vent. A tension means is adapted to bias the vent valve, such as a spring, operates on the aerodynamic member to oppose the rotation caused by the gas flow on the aerodynamic member. The tension means biases the aerodynamic member in a rotational direction opposite to the direction induced by the gas flow entering the branch from the conduit.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of examples only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic sectional side view of a vent valve apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a schematic sectional side view of a vent valve apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 3 is a schematic sectional side view of a vent valve according to a third embodiment of the invention.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a vent valve apparatus 10 according to a first embodiment of the invention. The vent valve apparatus 10 is connected to a mask (not shown) at 12. The mask is adapted to receive a continuous supply of gas 13 above atmospheric pressure from a flow generator (not shown) through a flexible conduit 14. The apparatus 10 includes a gas washout vent, in the form of a substantially conical orifice 15 formed in a wall 16 of the pipe branch 17, and a vent valve in the form of a substantially conical plug 18. The rim 19 of the orifice 15 acts as a valve seat for the plug 18. The apparatus 10 also includes a pressure sensitive vent valve control means which includes an elastic diaphragm 20 stretched over a circular orifice 22 of the branch 17, and a rigid wire rod 23 connecting the plug 18 to the centre of the diaphragm 20.

In this embodiment, the plug 18 is conical and the orifice 15 is circular. In other embodiments (not shown), the plug and the orifice are other complimentary shapes.

The orifice 15 provides an outlet for the removal of gas upon patient expiration. Gas removal is aided by the continuous flow of gas pressurised above atmospheric pressure flowing through the conduit 14 and to atmosphere through the orifice 15.

As the air pressure in conduit 14 increases, corresponding increases occur in the air pressure adjacent diaphragm 20. These pressure increases cause diaphragm 20 to bulge to the position represented by phantom line 26. The displacement of the centre of the diaphragm 20 results in corresponding displacement in the plug 18, causing the plug 18 to be drawn into the orifice 15 thereby restricting the flow of gases through the vent orifice. In this way, the flow area of the vent is restricted at higher delivery pressures thereby reducing flow of gas through the orifice 15 compared to a fully open orifice.

The apparatus can be calibrated by adjusting the length of the wire rod 23 between the plug 18 and the diaphragm 20.

The vent valve apparatus 10 thereby maintains the airflow through the vent at, or at least near, the optimum safe minimum amount. This has the effect of reducing the noise produced at higher CPAP pressures, compared to the noise emitted by a similar orifice without the vent valve. A quieter vent improves patient and bed-partner comfort. An additional benefit provided by the invention is the reduction in the amount of wasted gas forced through the vent unnecessarily at higher CPAP treatment pressures.

A prototype of the first embodiment of the invention shown in Figure 1 has been tested over a range of CPAP treatment pressures utilising the present Applicant's Sullivan™ V flow generator made by ResMed Limited and Sullivan™ mask frame (fitted with Series 3 Sullivan™ Bubble Cushion™) modified in accordance with the teaching of this invention. This prototype was also tested without the conical plug 18. The results of the tests are summarised in the table below:

TABLE 1

Performance Comparison for Prototype Vent Valve Apparatus With and Without the Conical Plug				
CPAP Pressure cmH2O	With		Without	
	Air Flow l/m	Sound Pressure Level dB(A)	Air Flow l/m	Sound Pressure Level dB(A)
4	11.2	34.1	11.9	36.1
10	14.4	46.8	19.5	48.4
18.5	9.0	52.7	26.7	55.7

As the results show, the prototype vent valve according to the first embodiment of the invention maintained a substantially constant air flow through the vent over a wide range of CPAP treatment pressures compared to the large variation exhibited by a similar mask without the conical plug. Further, at all pressures, the noise produced by the mask using the vent valve apparatus according to the first embodiment of the invention was less than the same mask without the conical plug.

Referring now to Figure 2, there is shown a vent valve apparatus according to a second embodiment of the invention. Like reference numerals to those used in Figure 1 will be used to indicate like features in Figure 2. This second embodiment functions in the same way as the first embodiment in that an increase in pressure in the conduit 14 causes the diaphragm 20 to bulge and draw the plug 18 into the washout valve orifice 15, thereby restricting the flow of gas through that orifice.

A third embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figure 3. Once again, like reference numerals are used to indicate like features. This third embodiment includes an aerodynamic member, in the form of wing 30, which is disposed in conduit branch 17 and adapted to pivot about an axis transverse to the direction of the gas flow along the conduit branch 17. The wing 30 is connected to a pivot mechanism, indicated generally at 31, which includes a connecting rod 33 and pivot joint 34. The connecting rod 33 and pivot joint 34 operatively connects the plug 18 to the wing 30. A spring 36



As with the earlier embodiments described above, this maintains a substantially  
10 constant air flow through the washout vent orifice.

Although the invention has been described with reference to specific examples, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention may be embodied in many other forms.

The claims defining the invention are as follows:

1. A vent valve apparatus for use with a system for supplying breathable gas pressurised above atmospheric pressure to a human or animal, the apparatus includes a gas washout vent defined by an orifice having the shape of an outwardly diverging truncated cone, a vent valve having the shape of a cone shaped plug  
5 substantially complimentary to the shape of the washout vent, the vent valve adapted to progressively restrict the flow area of the washout vent, and a pressure sensitive vent valve control means adapted to progressively cause said vent valve to restrict the flow area of the gas washout vent in response to increases in the pressure of the gas supply,  
10 thereby substantially regulating the volumetric flow of gas and/or CO<sub>2</sub> gas through the washout vent over a range of gas supply pressures.
2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the system supplies breathable gas to a human patient.
3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the breathable gas is air.
- 15 4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the rim of the cone shaped orifice acts as a valve seat for the cone shaped plug.
5. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the vent valve apparatus is provided in a branch connection from a mask.
6. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein, the vent  
20 valve apparatus is provided in an air supply conduit substantially adjacent the mask.
7. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the pressure sensitive vent valve control means includes an elastic diaphragm connected to the vent valve such that displacement of the diaphragm results in displacement of the vent valve.
- 25 8. An apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein the diaphragm is produced from a rubber or other elastic diaphragm stretched over a circular orifice.
9. An apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the vent valve is connected to the rubber diaphragm by a connection means that allows for the stroke of the vent valve to be adjusted.
- 30 10. An apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the vent valve is attached to the centre of the rubber diaphragm and said connection means is a rod, the rod being operatively connected to both the vent valve and the diaphragm.
11. An apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the vent valve and diaphragm are directly connected by the rod.
- 35 12. An apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein the rod is rigid, such that movement of the diaphragm is directly proportional to the movement of the vent valve.
13. An apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the connection means includes a lever assembly connecting the vent valve to the diaphragm so as to permit



differing ratios of movement and mechanical advantage of the vent valve relative to the diaphragm.

14. An apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein the lever assembly includes a tension means that opposes the movement of the diaphragm caused by increasing gas supply pressure so as to bias the vent valve to a position where the flow area of the orifice is maximised.

15. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the vent valve apparatus includes an aerodynamic member disposed in the air supply conduit by a biased pivot mechanism and having an axis of rotation transverse to the direction of gas flow whereby gas passing through the conduit causes the aerodynamic member to generate lift and to be rotatably displaced in proportion to the velocity of the gas flowing through the conduit.

16. An apparatus as claimed in claim 15, wherein as the gas velocity increases the aerodynamic member produces increase lift and the resulting rotational displacement is transmitted to the vent valve which restricts the flow area of the washout vent.

17. An apparatus as claimed in claim 15 or 16, wherein the aerodynamic member is an aerofoil.

18. An apparatus as claimed in claim 15 or 16, wherein the aerodynamic member is a wing.

19. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 15 to 18, wherein the vent valve is biased open to a maximum washout vent flow area by a tension means.

20. An apparatus as claimed in claim 20, wherein the tension means is a spring.

21. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the vent valve apparatus includes an aerodynamic member suspended in a branch of the conduit and adapted for rotation about an axis transverse to the branch.

22. An apparatus as claimed in claim 21, wherein the member is connected to the vent valve such that as the pressure in the conduit increases the rotational displacement of the aerodynamic member causes corresponding movement of the vent valve, resulting in a reduction of the flow area of the washout vent.

23. An apparatus as claimed in claim 19 or 20, wherein a tension means is adapted to bias the vent valve, the tension means operates on the aerodynamic member to oppose the rotation caused by the gas flow on the aerodynamic member, whereby the tension means biases the aerodynamic member in a rotational direction opposite to the direction induced by the gas flow entering the branch from the conduit.

24. An apparatus as claimed in claim 23, wherein the tension means is a spring.



25. A vent valve apparatus substantially as described herein with reference to Figs. 1, 2 or 3 of the accompanying drawings.

Dated 31 October, 2000

ResMed Limited

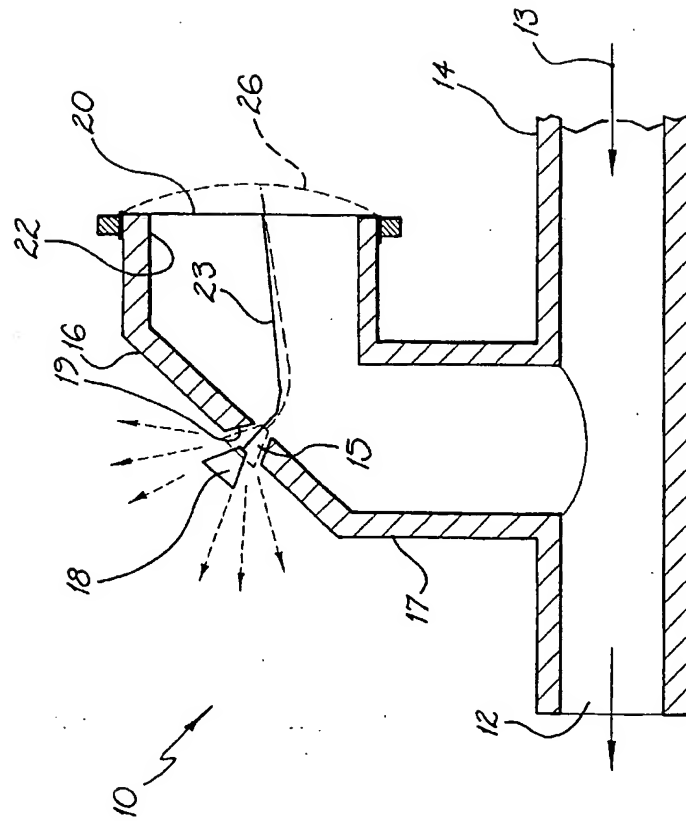
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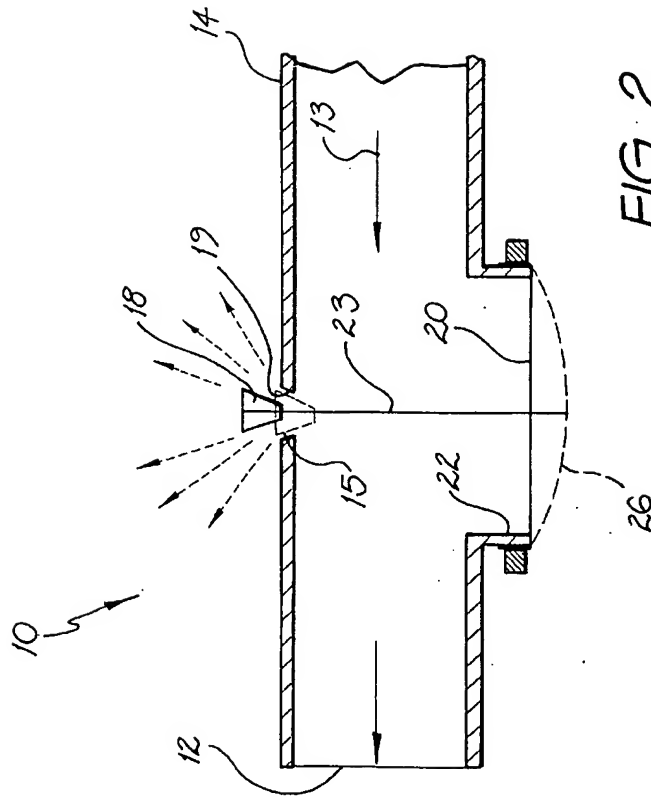




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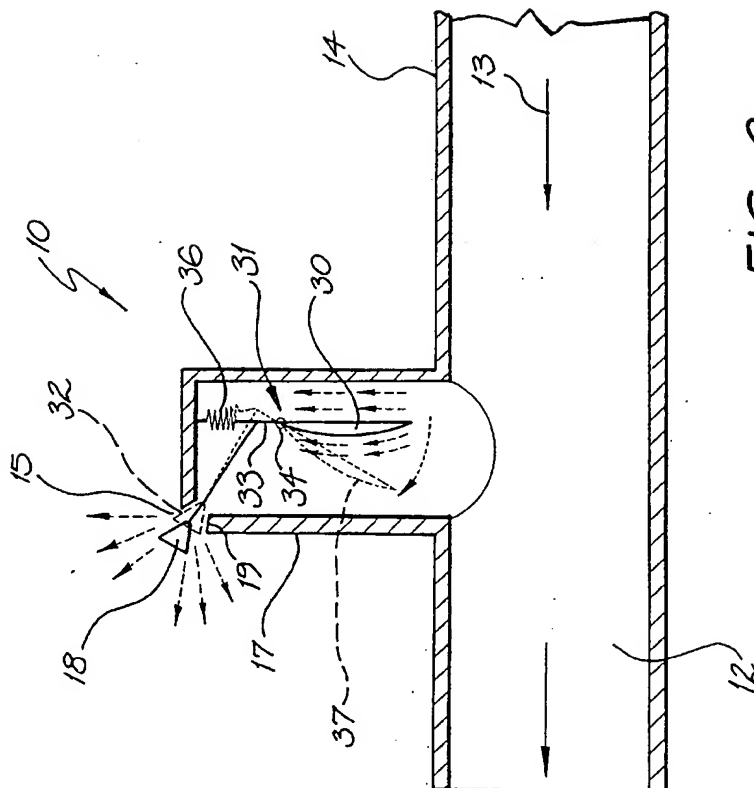
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